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## **NURSING FACILITIES**



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**INTRODUCTION**

- During the 2003 reporting period, one nursing facility, Dells Area Health Center/Avera Health Nursing Home, closed and two did not respond to the Nursing Facility Survey. See below for non-completing facilities.
- On December 31, 2003, South Dakota had 113 nursing facilities that offered 7,305 licensed nursing care beds. This is equivalent to 67.6 beds per 1,000 elderly persons aged 65 years or older.
- During the 2003 reporting period, the 113 nursing facilities provided 2.5 million resident days. Of the resident days, 30,535 resident days were assisted living days in a licensed nursing facility bed.
- In 2003, nursing facilities maintained an average daily census of 6,808 residents per day and an occupancy rate of 92.7 percent.
- In 2003, nursing facilities had 1.5 million Medicaid inpatient days, which is 59.5 percent of the resident days provided by nursing facilities.

**NOTES**

- The Terrace Manor of Dell Rapids did not submit a completed 2000 Long Term Care Survey. In 2000, Terrace Manor had 76 licensed skilled care beds.
- Oahe Manor, Gettysburg, Kadoka Nursing Home, Kadoka, and Prairie View Care, Woonsocket, submitted a partial survey for 2001. All three facilities failed to fill out the resident days section.
- In 2003 Wesleyan Health Care Center in Rapid City had a name change to Fountain Springs Health Care.
- Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 Nursing Facility Survey. In 2003, Colonial Manor had 24 licensed skilled care beds and Storla Sunset Home had 32 licensed skilled care beds. Dells Area Health Center/Avera Health Nursing Home closed in 2003 with 50 licensed skilled care beds.

***NOTE:** It is particularly important to be able to compare the data from year to year. Therefore, when a facility does not submit a completed survey, the facility is still included when the report is talking about the number of beds and facilities. To include them in the report, past numbers or current licensing numbers are used for extrapolation. When extrapolation occurs the number is bolded, the area is shaded, and it is noted below the table. In addition, if the number impacts other numbers throughout the report, those numbers are also shaded to show that those numbers are based on extrapolated numbers.*



## NURSING FACILITIES

### RESOURCES

#### Facilities and Beds

During the 2003 reporting period, 113 facilities provided nursing care in South Dakota. The number of facilities decreased by one from 2002 to 2003. The 113 facilities maintained 7,305 licensed nursing care beds (a 10-year low), for a 11.5 percent decrease over the last 10 years. Table 23, below, provides the number of nursing facilities and the number of licensed beds during the years 1994 to 2003. In 1995, South Dakota Codified Law and administrative rules eliminated the term “intermediate care,” which explains the increase in skilled care facilities and beds after 1994.

**Table 23**  
**Number of Nursing Facilities and Beds, 1994-2003**

YEAR	SKILLED CARE FACILITIES	INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES	TOTAL NURSING FACILITIES	SKILLED CARE BEDS	INTERMEDIATE CARE BEDS	TOTAL
1994	89	39	115	6,235	2,018	8,253
1995	115	*	115	8,237	*	8,237
1996	115	*	115	8,178	*	8,178
1997	115	*	115	8,038	*	8,038
1998	115	*	115	7,957	*	7,957
1999	115	*	115	7,992	*	7,992
2000	114	*	114	7,727	*	7,727
2001	114	*	114	7,648	*	7,648
2002	114	*	114	7,424	*	7,424
2003	113	*	113	7,305	*	7,305

NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

NOTE: \*In 1995, South Dakota Codified law and rules were updated to no longer distinguish between skilled and intermediate nursing facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

#### Beds Per 1,000 Elderly Population

Table 24, page 35, provides the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older from 1994 to 2003. In 2003, the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older was 67.6, the new 10-year low. This rate is based on the 2000 census and has decreased by 1.1 beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older since 2002.



**Table 24**  
**Number of Nursing Care Beds Per 1,000 Persons Age 65 and Older, 1994-2003**

YEAR	NUMBER OF ELDERLY	BEDS	BEDS/1000
1994	102,331	8,253	80.65
1995	102,331	8,237	80.49
1996	102,331	8,178	79.92
1997	102,331	8,038	78.55
1998	102,331	7,957	77.76
1999	102,331	7,992	78.10
2000	108,131	7,727	<b>71.46</b>
2001	108,131	7,648	70.73
2002	108,131	7,424	68.66
2003	108,131	<b>7,305</b>	<b>67.56</b>

NOTE: The 1990 Census was used for the 1994-1999 rates. The 2000 Census was used for all rates after 2000.

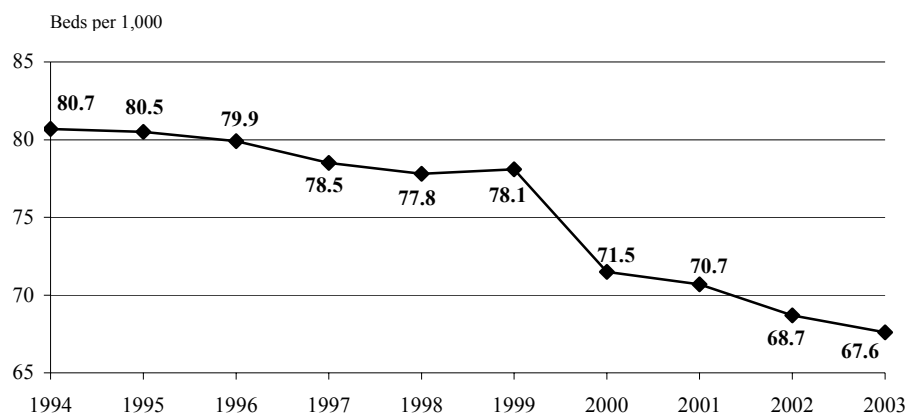
NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 Survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Figure 4, below, shows the change in the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population in the last 10 years. The 2000 rate appears to be considerably lower than 1999, however it is only a decrease of 2.6 beds per 1,000 persons age 65 or older due to the switch to using 2000 Census data for rates. Since 2000 there has been a gradual decrease in the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population with 2003 reaching an all time low of 67.6 beds per 1,000 persons age 65 or older.

**Figure 4**  
**Number of Nursing Care Beds Per 1,000 Persons Age 65 and Older, 1994-2003**



NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey.

NOTE: The 1990 Census was used for the 1993-1999 rates. The 2000 Census was used for all rates after 2000.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.



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### UTILIZATION

#### Resident Days

Table 25, below, presents inpatient days for nursing facilities from 1994 to 2003. In 1995, South Dakota Codified Law and Administrative Rules eliminated the term “intermediate care” which explains the increase in skilled resident days from 1994 to 1995. Of the 2,484,999 resident days in 2003, 30,535 were for assisted living residents in a licensed nursing facility bed, a decrease of 8,449 from 2002.

**Table 25**  
**Inpatient Days in Nursing Facilities, 1994-2003**

YEAR	SKILLED RESIDENT DAYS	INTERMEDIATE RESIDENT DAYS	ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENT DAYS IN A LICENSED NURSING FACILITY BED	TOTAL RESIDENT DAYS
1994	1,393,633	1,432,486	**	2,826,119
1995	2,829,856	*	11,389	2,841,245
1996	2,797,282	*	10,858	2,808,140
1997	2,727,846	*	12,192	2,740,038
1998	2,661,169	*	19,754	2,680,923
1999	2,625,031	*	23,251	2,648,282
<b>2000</b>	<b>2,523,908</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>28,627</b>	<b>2,552,535</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>2,494,097</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>40,568</b>	<b>2,534,665</b>
2002	2,474,115	*	38,984	2,513,099
<b>2003</b>	<b>2,454,464</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>30,535</b>	<b>2,484,999</b>

NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

NOTE: \*In 1995, South Dakota Codified law and rules were updated to no longer distinguish between skilled and intermediate nursing facilities.

NOTE: \*\*The 1995 survey collected for the first time information about assisted living residents in licensed nursing facility beds.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.



## General Trends

Table 26, below, shows utilization trends for nursing facilities from 1994-2003. The table details resident days, average daily census, average length of stay and percent occupancy.

Resident Days: The 2003 surveys showed a decline in the number of resident days from 2002 by 28,100 resident days, or 1.1 percent. The 10-year peak for resident days during the past decade was in 1995.

Average Daily Census: The 2003 surveys reported the lowest average daily census in the past 10 years. At any given time during 2003, there were about 6,808 persons receiving care in a nursing facility. The average daily census has decreased by 77 individuals, or 1.1 percent, since 2002.

Average Length of Stay: The average length of stay had been declining steadily from 1994 up to 2001. In 2002, there was a slight increase followed by a decrease in 2003. The decrease from 1994 to 2003 was 146 days, or 28.7 percent.

Percent Occupancy: The reported occupancy rate increased from 92.2 percent in 2002 to 92.7 percent in 2003. Since 1995 the occupancy rate had been showing a steady decline. However since 2001 the occupancy rate has been increasing. In 2003, it increased by less than 1 percent since 2002.

**Table 26**  
**Selected Utilization Statistics for Nursing Facilities, 1994-2003**

YEAR	RESIDENT DAYS *	AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS	DISCHARGES	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	PERCENT OCCUPANCY
1994	2,826,119	7,743	5,561	508	93.8%
1995	2,841,245	7,784	5,634	504	94.5%
1996	2,808,140	7,673	6,170	455	93.6%
1997	2,740,038	7,507	6,437	426	92.7%
1998	2,680,923	7,345	6,378	420	91.9%
1999	2,648,282	7,256	6,737	393	90.8%
<b>2000</b>	<b>2,552,535</b>	<b>6,974</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>89.0%</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>2,534,665</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>6,936</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>90.3%</b>
2002	2,513,099	6,885	6,861	366	92.2%
<b>2003</b>	<b>2,484,999</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>92.7%</b>

NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

NOTE: \* Resident Days includes assisted living resident days in a licensed nursing facility bed. The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.



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Resident Makeup: In 2003, 70 percent of the persons receiving care in nursing facilities were females. In addition, 83.7 percent of all persons receiving care were 75 years of age or older. Table 27, below, trends the resident make up for nursing facilities during the past five years.

**Table 27**  
**Residents by Age and Gender, 1999-2003**

YEAR	NUMBER OF MALE RESIDENTS			NUMBER OF FEMALE RESIDENTS			TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	TOTAL ALL
	0-64	65-74	75+	0-64	65-74	75+	ALL AGES	ALL AGES	ALL AGES
1999	232	340	1,561	212	396	4,548	2,133	5,156	7,289
2000	228	317	1,523	199	360	4,378	2,068	4,937	7,005
2001	239	321	1,483	246	363	4,454	2,043	5,063	7,106
2002	234	310	1,513	236	362	4,282	2,057	4,880	6,937
2003	232	291	1,519	235	359	4,167	2,042	4,761	6,803

NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

### Utilization by Age, Gender, and Level of Care

Table 28, below, provides nursing resident data by age, gender, and payment source. On the last day of the reporting period in 2003, 58.3 percent of residents were Medicaid, 35.1 percent were private pay and 6.6 percent were involved in the Medicare program.

**Table 28**  
**Resident Reimbursement for Nursing Facilities by Age, Gender and Payment Source on the Last Day of the 2003 Reporting Period**

FINANCIAL SOURCE	AGE AND GENDER OF RESIDENT								
	0-64		65-74		75+		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
<b>NURSING</b>									
MEDICAID	175	194	204	247	763	2,343	1,142	2,784	3,926
MEDICARE	4	10	23	30	127	242	154	282	436
PRIVATE PAY	48	28	58	80	604	1,540	710	1,648	2,358
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>6,720</b>
<b>ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENTS IN A NURSING FACILITY BED</b>									
MEDICAID	2	0	4	1	10	23	16	24	40
MEDICARE	3	3	1	0	2	4	6	7	13
PRIVATE PAY	0	0	1	1	13	15	14	16	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>6,803</b>

NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.



## Medicaid Utilization

Table 29, below, shows that on the average day in 2003, 4,059 of the 6,803 residents in nursing facilities were on Medicaid. In 2003, 59.5 percent of all resident days were reimbursed through the state Title XIX (Medicaid) Program. The data in Figure 5, below and Table 29, indicate that this percent is usually between 50 and 60 percent.

**Table 29**  
**Medicaid Average Daily Census and Percent of Total Resident Days, 1994-2003**

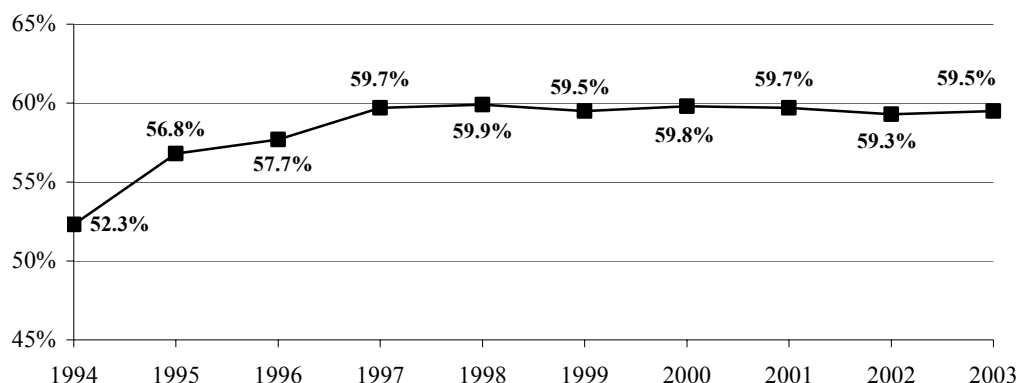
YEAR	NUMBER OF FACILITIES WITH MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT	TOTAL RESIDENT DAYS *	MEDICAID RESIDENT DAYS	MEDICAID DAYS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL DAYS	MEDICAID AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS
1994	105	2,826,119	1,478,016	52.3%	4,049
1995	112	2,841,245	1,612,908	56.8%	4,419
1996	112	2,808,140	1,620,828	57.7%	4,428
1997	115	2,740,038	1,634,587	59.7%	4,478
1998	112	2,680,923	1,605,977	59.9%	4,400
1999	112	2,648,282	1,576,933	59.5%	4,320
2000	110	2,552,535	1,525,992	59.8%	4,169
2001	111	2,534,665	1,513,991	59.7%	4,148
2002	112	2,513,099	1,492,758	59.3%	4,090
2003	111	2,484,999	1,481,370	59.5%	4,059

NOTE: \* Resident Days includes assisted living resident days in a licensed nursing facility bed. Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

**Figure 5**  
**Percent of Resident Days Reimbursed Through Medicaid, 1994-2003**



NOTE: Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.



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### Resident Days by Payment Source

Table 30, below, shows resident days by payment source. In 2003, 34.2 percent of resident days were private pay, 59.6 percent were Medicaid and 6.2 percent were Medicare.

**Table 30**  
**\* Resident Days by Payment Source, 1999-2003**

YEAR	MEDICARE	MEDICAID	PRIVATE PAY	TOTAL
1999	158,956	1,576,933	912,393	2,648,282
<b>2000</b>	<b>149,569</b>	<b>1,525,992</b>	<b>876,974</b>	<b>2,552,535</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>162,215</b>	<b>1,513,991</b>	<b>858,459</b>	<b>2,534,665</b>
2002	151,104	1,492,758	869,237	2,513,099
<b>2003</b>	<b>154,046</b>	<b>1,481,370</b>	<b>849,583</b>	<b>2,484,999</b>

NOTE: \* Resident Days includes assisted living resident days in a licensed nursing facility bed. Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 survey. The data from their 2002 survey was included for comparison purposes.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.